

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Whole No. 236.

ledge taken by the Socialists of Europe and the same principles advocated there are promulgated in the United States."

"TAKE THEIR MARRIAGE SYSTEM," he said: "It is the marriage theory of Sparta. Pick out the big, brawny men and pick out the big, healthy women, down with the marriage system, breed them like animals."

Then the fanatic broke loose: "Women of America," he cried, "get out your pots and heat them red hot."

He closed by giving his disgusted hearers the usual "con" about "sound money" and "liberty."

"The American system is the only system where EACH MAN HAS HIS INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, which are guaranteed to him by the government."

We at once issued a challenge to Father Sherman to meet a Socialist in public debate. That, of course, simply goes to swell the number of the "unaccepted," and on Wednesday night, before a large and deeply interested audience, I replied to him. The result will, on the whole, be beneficial to the movement at Fort Wayne. Our comrades of the Catholic faith are more certain of their ground than ever before. The movement there is progressing. The local paper, the Socialist Voice, edited by an indomitable and enthusiastic worker, Comrade Harry Ackley, is doing excellent service for the cause. That paper, by the way, Father Sherman had with him in the cathedral pulpit, and at one point in his tirade picked it up and held it aloft with a declamatory flourish: "It is the doctrine of damnation." And this man told his audience that he addressed them as a "student of history and political economy in Yale University."

A. S. Edwards.

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1903.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Union Secretaries Fund.

Previously reported.....\$260.50

Fred Sieling, Milwaukee.....\$1.00

N. Grosser, city......50

W. E. Smith, Milwaukee.....1.00

August Lachman......50

List, E. E. New York......45

Mrs. B. Baumann, Milwaukee.....1.00

August Watten, Milwaukee......50

E. H. Stuart, Brodhead, Wis.....1.00

A. C. Milwaukee......50

Total.....\$268.45

HEAD HUNTING IN COLORADO.

Whereas, the social crusaders have, for about a year and a half, been teaching a so-called Socialism—a mixture of reform, altruism, religion called "new thought," opportunism, single tax and the reactionary measures of the capitalist class already set forth by the Democratic party, and have not taught Marxian Socialism, and whose tender consciences rebel at the word "revolutionary," as applied to Socialism; and Whereas, the aim of the social crusaders is to create a large, unwieldy movement, composed largely of small capitalists and intellectuals who are unable from their standpoint to understand the class struggle or the far different tactics that must distinguish the Socialist party from the old parties, and from this cause make it a movement which can be grafted to death; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we heartily concur in the resolution condemning the social crusaders passed by the state executive and advisory committees.

The above is a specimen of Socialist narrowness that Socialists at large may well blush for. It was presented at a meeting of the local comrades of Denver, but was lost by a vote of 8 ayes and 25 noes.

Afterward with but two dissenting votes the meeting decided not to concur in the action of the state committee.

Now, the fact is that the gentlemen whom the Colorado head-hunters are after are practically three in number, Comrades J. Stitt Wilson, William H. Wise and Carl D. Thompson. Comrade Wilson has been in the Socialist movement for years, was formerly a member of the S. L. P. prior to the organization of the National Social Democracy, and earlier still was identified with the Ethical movement. Comrade Wise was a member of the Chicago Socialist party prior to the Debs campaign. Comrade Thompson was a member of the national Social Democratic party when its headquarters were in Chicago and Debs was on the national board, he organized the first branch in Elgin, Ill., and practically lost his pastorate in the Congregational Church at that place because of his identification with the movement. He has been a dues-paying member of the branch ever since. And the fact is that all three are and have been for years party members in good standing. Yet these men who have cast aside all ties to battle for their ideal, that of Socialism, now find their steps dogged by a heresy-hunting pack that is a disgrace to reason and common sense. They are not Marxian, we are told. This we deny. Yet Karl Marx took pains to say he was not a Marxian in the fear that sectarianism might creep into the movement for labor emancipation and hold him up as a god, rather than a fallible being.

In order that the reader may be better understand the situation in Colorado, it may be well to state that the social crusaders went up and down that state about a year ago making converts to Socialism, and so successful was their work that a large part of the activity in that state, as we have reason to believe from the reports we have seen from time to time, is to be put to their credit. Recently, however, a state board on which a number of narrow, intolerant self-styled "Marxians" (show Dr. Marx would find these hangers-on he alive today!) decided that no one could speak in that state for Socialism without a speaker's card, and then refused cards to the crusaders. It was only when the above resolution was sprung in the Denver party meeting, we understand, that the crusaders got an inkling of the sins they were charged with. The whole thing is insane, and the charges have not a sound leg to stand on.

In the first place, we learn that the social crusade now has no actual existence. It was formed by the comrades named, and one or two others to sustain the members when they singly entered unpromising and wholly unorganized fields until a local movement could develop to take up organization. They left the "easy" roads and plunged into the Western states, where privation and at times even starvation stired them in the face. And their self-sacrificing, heroic work has caused the priests, rocks and the alkali tracts of the great Western states to send forth a crop

of Socialists that has gladdened the movement in the East and given it fresh courage. They avoided stilted phrases, perhaps—so does this paper. They believed, and so do we, that the way to convert the masses is to speak in plain, current words, to talk to people in the language in which they think. The claim that they were not or are not revolutionists is a strange one. Readers of the Herald have read articles by both Comrades Wilson and Thompson in these columns. Moreover, both are the authors of Socialist propaganda pamphlets which disprove this claim, and, besides, Comrade Wilson's pamphlet even bears the title: "The Impending Social Revolution." In it he says: "We are revolutionists." Nor is their Socialism a mixture, from all the evidence we have seen of it, and we have personally heard both Wilson and Thompson on the platform—Wilson at Chicago to the Debs campaign when he opened the big Herron-Harriman meeting at Central Music hall, and at which time Wise was one of the leaders of the crusade of the so-called Kangaroo local movement, which was fresh from the rigorous and orthodox De Leon school—yet we are told that these men do not understand Socialism! Strange that they had to get as far as Colorado to be discovered in their true light!

It is said of the tribes of equatorial Africa that they almost depopulated themselves by killing their members off on charges of witchcraft. The gods spare the Social Democratic movement of America from such a fate. The S. L. P. is now scarcely a remnant from this reason. Its fate presents us with an object lesson. We shall not be able to conquer the political powers if the type of fellows making up the Colorado state committee get the upper hand. If these particular individuals should succeed in driving the crusaders out of the movement they would deserve the frowns of all the broad-minded Socialists of the land. Fortunately, men who have braved so many hardships as have the crusaders are not likely to prove "quitters" under fire from a few peashooters in the otherwise glorious state of Colorado.

GREENBAUM'S QUEER REPORT.

We print elsewhere excerpts from the annual report of Natl. Secy. Greenbaum, who has used the opportunity it presents to justify some of the blunders of his office and to also reutter certain complaints—against Wisconsin, for instance—for not foregoing its rights under state autonomy in obedience to his ambitions in the matter of centralized control. The charge that this paper suppressed knowledge of alleged arrangements to the national office, from the branches in Wisconsin, is a gratuitous affront and we do not hesitate to brand it as such. It is true that Wisconsin refused lists of the state branches, and it had a right to do so under the constitution and the instruction of the Indianapolis convention. It did so because of the all too evident desire of the national office to interfere in the work of organization in Wisconsin and to in other ways obstruct the workings of state autonomy in the hope of making it appear a failure. It is also true that strike subscription blanks were not distributed to Wisconsin branches when sent on from St. Louis, but this was done advisedly, as the state was in the midst of an important campaign, when the comrades had the single work of agitation on hand and it would not have been good generalship to have distracted their attention from the battle. A big vote in Wisconsin for Socialism would be actually of more help to the miners' cause than special strike subscriptions—especially as our comrades were already contributing to the strike fund through their unions.

The claim that the national membership has declined should fool no one. The national dues are too high. In order that that fact might not keep new members away almost every state has been forced to accept non-national members. Yet enough have paid national dues to sustain a national office when it does not cripple itself with lavish expenditures.

Mr. Greenbaum bewails the fact that the Pennsylvania comrades sent out an independent appeal for strike funds during the miners' strike to the prejudice and confusion of the strike fund being assembled at national headquarters and regard this as another solar plexus blow at state autonomy. On the contrary the only thing it shows is that the national headquarters did not have a proper understanding with the Pennsylvania comrades, who had the big strike practically as a local situation. They had the right to appeal to national headquarters if they could not handle the propaganda in relation to the strike situation alone and unaided, and if national headquarters got up its strike fund without a perfect understanding with Pennsylvania, it had no cause of complaint if the latter also did soliciting. But the oddest thing of all in the report is its revelations as to its attitude toward the American Labor Union. The American Labor Union was not a new organization. It simply dropped the name of Western Labor Union and took the new one enlarging its territorial jurisdiction. Yet Greenbaum says he was shocked to learn that it would remain "independent of the ESTABLISHED trade union movement," meaning the A. F. of L. Here was fine meddling! By what right did he pronounce the A. F. of L. "the established trade union movement," and regard the A. L. U. as an interloper simply because it changed its name. It was none of his business if the wage-workers of the West decided to be in one national organization instead of another. It was no business of the national Socialist party to take sides. Yet he goes on to say that when one of the Officers of the A. L. U. wrote for organizer's credentials to the party headquarters the request was refused because of the fear that it would appear that the Socialist party had been drawn into the conflict between the two big labor unions! Ye gods! Ye gods! And at that very time Greenbaum himself had in his pocket A. C. M. ISSION as organizer of the A. F. of L. He appears to have been loyal to it with a vengeance in his attitude toward the A. L. U. official's request.

The record of the St. Louis headquarters for the past year has been one of incompetency, with variations and grace-notes galore. But the most of the ill-repute into which it got itself was due to its all-too-evident desire to "put state autonomy out of business." In spite of that fact state autonomy has vindicated itself splendidly everywhere, and the American Socialist movement today is much stronger because of it.

All conditions of people come into the Socialist movement as a matter of course and this is all the more reason why caution must be observed in choosing our standard-bearers. Let us have genuine men at the front; men who think more of Socialism than of themselves. When a presidential election approaches all the big graft-bunters in the old parties—the men who shine as the great stinkmen of

the country—begin to lay their wires for nominations. If such a thing should exist in our party it would be scandalous beyond redemption. Be on your guard, comrades! If the monster of personal ambition ever raises its head in our midst, smite it with all your might, with righteous ferocity, with even fanatical strength.

Popularity seems to be no secret even in the Socialist movement. It is shown by the action of the Malden, Mass., branch in calling for the expulsion from the party of Comrade Job Harriman. We have differed from Comrade Harriman in the past and have been pained at times at what seemed to us unsocialistic conduct on his part, yet we hope this demand will come to naught. And as a matter of fact, under state autonomy, the national party cannot expel him. It is a matter for state action, if for any one.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

President Mitchell's address at the miners' convention is at hand, and it is remarkable for absence of any suggestion as to the cause of the present industrial system which brings about lack of opportunity to work, idleness, starvation, pauperism, strikes, boycotts and lockouts, and any suggestion as to a real remedy for the same. His weak-ness along that line is painfully apparent to the readers of the Herald. John Mitchell as a leader will suffer as a consequence. A man who has gone through the struggle of capitalism against labor that he has recently done and offers no reason or cure for the same is either a coward or an ignoramus, and is not fit to lead men in an industrial struggle.—Colorado Chronicle.

The interest of the master and slave is opposite; the interest of the employer and the employed is opposite. They will never meet the other way. It is to the interest of every employer to get the most work for the least pay; and it is to the interest of the employed to get the most pay for the shortest hours. It presents an eternal conflict—fierce in proportion to the intelligence of the workers. Dull, stupid, helpless workers make life for no protest, but intelligent workers see it and protest. Hence it is that the best paid workers are more ready to strike than the poorer paid.

Continued from Page 4.

Organizer Gaylor was granted one month's leave on account of ill health. The secretary's and treasurer's reports will be printed next week, space not permitting their publication in this issue of the Herald. E. H. Thompson, State Secy.

State Organization Fund.

Jos. Koenig, Two Rivers.....25.00

Branches 1 and 2 of Kiel, on monthly pledges.....4.50

.....\$29.50

State Campaign Fund.

Seventeenth Ward, Milwaukee.....\$5.00

F. Kaseford, Milwaukee.....1.00

F. Mohr, Milwaukee......50

A. F. Mohr, Milwaukee......25

D. H. Milwaukee......2.00

.....\$8.75

Carl D. Thompson's Dates.

February 8, 9 and 10, Neenah.

February 12 and 13, Appleton.

February 14 and 15, New London.

February 18, Chilton.

February 19, Kiel.

February 20 and 21, Port Washington.

February 22, 24 and 25, Kenosha.

February 26, 27 and 28, Marshfield.

February 29, 30 and 1, Brodhead.

March 2, 3 and 4, Darlington.

March 5, Madison.

March 6, 7 and 8, Wyocena and Pacific.

March 9, Portage.

Some of these later dates are subject to change.

Activity in Michigan.

Our Kalamazoo comrades put up a strong city ticket last week at a convention held at Trades and Labor hall at that city. The nominations were:

Mayor—James W. Hall.

City Treasurer—Richard W. Ostrander.

Judge of the Peace—George W. Reed.

Aldermen—First ward, Fred Genrich; Second ward, Arthur Van Warden; Third ward, George A. Harrison; Fourth ward, John Meier; Fifth ward, Ezra C. Smith.

The following platform was adopted:

Section 1.—The Socialist party in the American expression of the international movement of the wage-working class for the abolition of the wage system.

Sec. 2.—The Socialists point out the fact that there are two distinct classes in industrial society the world over: the capitalist class, which owns all the means of production and distribution; and the wage working class, which possesses practically nothing but its labor power, which it must sell to the capitalist class in order to live.

Sec. 3.—It is therefore, necessarily follows that there is a continued struggle between these two classes—a struggle that can never be ended while these two classes exist, because their interests are necessarily antagonistic. The capitalist class seeks to make the place of competition in industry, hence, the organization of the trusts. Thus we have co-operation for the benefit of the few.

Sec. 4.—The Socialists propose to revolutionize industry in a legal manner so that co-operation will enable each worker to possess the full equivalent of his or her own product.

Sec. 5.—And the Socialists if elected to any public office, will initiate or support any measure that is means of transportation, communication, food, shelter, fuel, water, light or education, that will benefit the wage working class and bring aid to the laboring class.

Sec. 6.—Therefore the Socialists of Kalamazoo reaffirm their allegiance to the prin-

THE MILITARY DESPOTISM IS COMING!

Orders have been given to the United States army at Springfield, Mass., to rush 100,000 Krag rifles to the different arsenals of the country. These rifles are for the use of the first troops that will be mustered into the NATIONAL RESERVE provided for by the militia bill.

The above is from a Washington dispatch, which also says this country is to be put on a war basis. You will observe that the "national reserve" army provision, which Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth warned Herald readers of a few weeks ago, has gone through. It permits 100,000 men to be kept by the government, quartered in the various states, with the state government having nothing to say, and the control of their movements vested in the President. It is a step, and a big one, toward the military despotism which capitalism will resort to when the people become too numerous for the safety of "law and order." Beware the men on horseback! And how smoothly that bill went through Congress! Congress is made up of "representatives" of the people, yet not one voice was raised in behalf of the people while the miserable proceeding was going on. We don't blame the congressmen; we blame the people for using their votes to put their economic enemies in control of national legislation. Sooner or later the people will revolt—not the brawling element, but the plain, everyday people. They will be forced to it by the oppression of capital. Capitalism sees the thing coming and is putting the nation on a military basis. And when the people do wake up what will they find? That they must look into the muzzles of myriads of guns, trained upon them in the name of "law and order!"

A standing army is the death of which all republics have died," tried out John Randolph of Roanoke in the American Congress. When this nation was in its infancy, our forefathers tried to avoid all approaches to despotism. And in this connection we ask you to read the following stirring arraignment of militarism uttered by Randolph back in 1800:

"I oppose the establishment of a standing army in this country, not only as a useless and enormous expense, but upon the ground of the constitution. The spirit of that instrument and the genius of a free people are equally hostile to this dangerous institution, which ought to be resorted to, (if at all) only in extreme cases of difficulty and danger. . . . If ever a hostile nation should be rich enough to attempt an invasion of these states, it is upon the militia that we must rely for the defense of their own rights and everything that is dear to man. . . . I did hope, sir, that our remote distance from the great disturbers of human repose, would have permitted us to be exempted from those perpetual alarms, those armings and counter-armings, which have raised the national debt of Britain to its present astonishing amount and which sends her laborers suppers to bed. Our citizens are confident in their strength; they know themselves capable of protecting their own property and liberties; they do not want their axes to be held to the grindstone to pay protectors."

The country—begin to lay their wires for nominations. If such a thing should exist in our party it would be scandalous beyond redemption. Be on your guard, comrades! If the monster of personal ambition ever raises its head in our midst, smite it with all your might, with righteous ferocity, with even fanatical strength.

They Stand Pat.

The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has issued this declaration:

Believing it to be incumbent upon the miners of the country to stand outside of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners to adhere strictly to the policy of the organization as promulgated by the tenth annual convention, and realizing the necessity of unanimity of action by all the locals and their officers, we take advantage of this opportunity to pledge our individual support to the political action of the federation in order to better carry out this policy, we pledge ourselves to refuse all proffers of political emolument at the hands of any of the old political parties; and, furthermore, that we will use our influence both in an official and individual capacity, to impress upon the officers and members of local unions the duty of strictly carrying out this policy to the end that the W. F. M. may become an organization of class-conscious political workers and constitute itself the vanguard of the army that is destined to accomplish the economic freedom of the producers of all wealth.

Why the Ballot Must be Used.

According to statistics the labor of every adult in the United States produces in value \$10 per day. The same statistician states that the capitalist class receives but one-fifth of the value which it produces. Such being the case, how is it possible for the working classes to conquer in the industrial field through the strike or boycott when the wealth necessary to carry on the strike to ultimate victory remains in the hands of the capitalist class? Which class is carrying out this policy to the end that the W. F. M. may become an organization of class-conscious political workers and constitute itself the vanguard of the army that is destined to accomplish the economic freedom of the producers of all wealth.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND Tuesday of the month at 8 o'clock in the evening at 230 North Second street, corner of Broadway, between Washington and Chestnut streets. Frits Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY THIRD Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Frits Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EACH first and third Thursday at 428 Fourth street. B. H. Heimling, Jr., Secretary.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Thomas Bernhardt, 422 Chestnut street, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth street, corner of Broadway, between Washington and Chestnut streets. Henry Brosch, 207 1/2 Adams street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth street, corner of Broadway, between Washington and Chestnut streets. Henry Brosch, 207 1/2 Adams street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday of the month at 8 o'clock in the evening at 230 North Second street, corner of Broadway, between Washington and Chestnut streets. Frits Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Thursday of the month at 1629 Vliet street. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY fourth Friday at Kroegel's hall, corner Ninth and Orchard streets. F. W. Rehfeld, 444 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at 8 o'clock in the evening at 230 North Second street, corner of Broadway, between Washington and Chestnut streets. Frits Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month at 1629 Vliet street. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 867 Kinckleland avenue. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. Richard Elsner, 140 North Second street, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday at 1629 Vliet street. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 272 North Second street.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday, Odd Fellows' hall, Kinckleland and Potter avenues. Edw. Rehfeld, Secretary, 230 Barnell street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday, Odd Fellows' hall, Kinckleland and Potter avenues. Edw. Rehfeld, Secretary, 230 Barnell street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday of the month in Meisner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets. Louis Balser, Secretary, 555 Twenty-ninth street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Polkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. O. Wisner, 1224 Twenty-second street, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month at 1629 Vliet street. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

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FIFTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month at 1629 Vliet street. Edw. Grundmann, 1

WHAT ABOUT THE SOCIALISTS?—A BALTIMORE PREACHER TAKES UP THE CUDGELS IN THEIR DEFENSE.

In the course of an address in Baltimore a certain well-known minister said: "We have a wide welcome for worthy people who come to this country, but we have no room for Anarchists, Socialists and Communists." And the audience applauded.

In the autumn of 1901 a Republican convention assembled in the court house at Harrisburg, Pa., to regular the party and published a set of resolutions in which they said: "We call upon our lawmakers, national and state, to enact legislation as will have the effect of liberty the Anarchist, the Socialist and the Communist."

On September 12, 1901, the Christian World, whose editor is Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder and "father" of the People's Society of Christian Endeavor, speaking of the man who killed the president, said: "His explanation of his motives in that he had read Anarchist literature and imbibed the hatred red hand-book, and thus toward all organized society we have too long taken it for granted that our free institutions made us immune against the dangers of Socialism."

These are the simple and exact statements of a representative minister; a position of authority in formal session, and of a man who is the founder of the Christian Endeavor World, and founder of the Christian Endeavor, whose membership is said to number millions.

But are they all strong and positive statements, and according to their tenor, Socialists must be a bad crowd and should be branded and hunted out once and for ever.

But even a judge and jury will decide a case or condemn a cause without the testimony on both sides.

Let us see how reliable he and the words of a man like Clark, who has the confidence of many well meaning people, are usually taken for granted and without cross-examination. According to his paper Socialism is dangerous and should be branded and hunted out once and for ever.

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which they profess to know so much about.

Webster's dictionary definition of Socialism is as follows: "A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity."

And Prof. Ely, the eminent author, says: "Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Christian rule applied to every day life."

Thus, according to these standard and universally accepted authorities Socialism is not so bad as some would make it seem, and it would appear that Rev. F. E. Clark, Doctor of Divinity, and his kindred nor Christianity either, or they are pulpits impostors of a low degree.

There is no excuse for such ignorance. The Scriptures and Parables of old denounced and rejected Christ because they did not know Him; and many modern ministers are found today denouncing the principles of Christ while professing to follow Him. They claim to be directing souls to heaven, but if their words and knowledge are as unreliable in other matters as to be in reference to Socialism, I fear that those who are blindly following their leadership are apt to land in the wrong place. That is the trouble in the present world. People are so far lost mentally and spiritually that they do not realize this, and continue to talk about living the alleged "Golden Rule" under present economic conditions.

But the "Golden Rule" of our day is simply the rule of gold.

"Do unto others as ye would have them do to you" may be a theory in the systems of today, but the practice is to "do others before they do you."

I say that men today do not obey the Christian rule, falsely and foolishly called the "golden rule," because they cannot obey it. We are living in the midst of a sinful, infamous and crazy social system which makes it impossible for men to fully live the life which Christ

bade them live. Christ's social teaching and our economic system are directly opposed, and man simply cannot live the noble, unselfish, social life which Christ taught while we remain in our present economic conditions. This may be indicated by the following illustration.

Taken from one of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's letters to the public press. She says: "A lady sends me the following 'cut' from a leading newspaper in one of our largest cities, and asks me to comment upon it:

"WANTED—Young lady as bookkeeper, cashier and occasional help in downtown grocery; hours 7 to 9, and 10 Saturdays; salary \$5 a week; bonds! Box 2073."

The lady says: 'Just think of this man wanting a book-keeper, cashier and clerk—all in one for \$20 a month, and furnish bonds also—and even enough to board and room in a respectable manner! Is it any wonder that our girls get discouraged, many going astray, others committing suicide, when merchants will offer a young lady less than he pays for his clerk?'

"Yes, I do think of it. Every day of my life I think of just such crimes, and make an appeal to him in justice, silent or spoken, to right these wrongs. The more the people with hearts and brains think of such outrages, the better for the world. Meanwhile we must recollect that this 'cut' who advertises for a 'sleazy' is HIMSELF THE VICTIM OF AN UNFURNISHED SYSTEM, which compels him to compete with trusts and combinations, and drives him into this and other desperate measures to get his employees to the smallest possible salaries for the greatest possible labor he can derive enough profit out of his business to make it pay."

Yet we have pious doctors of divinity standing in pulpits supporting and advocating the present order of things, and at the same time telling us that the "Golden Rule" will make you give your men such wages as you feel that were you yourself a workman you would be entitled to receive."

This is simply asking men to do what they know is impossible, if they are to remain in the present economic system.

As one has well said: "Every man is

not only an individual, but a member of society."

I do not stop to defend or advocate Socialism, I only undertake to define and explain it as set forth by standard authorities and its ablest exponents:

Socialism does not mean an annual redistribution of private property. Socialism teaches that national co-operation must take the place of selfish competition, and that every one shall receive the full value of his or her labor.

"He that will not work shall not eat." But the present economic system makes the product of the toiling millions, the profit and luxury of the few.

But as Kautsky has said, so Socialists would say: "Whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich; I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."

Socialism would substitute national brotherhood and co-operation for the selfish anarchical competition which has now evolved into the selfish combinations or "trusts" of private capitalism. Socialism would substitute an aristocracy of character for an aristocracy of wealth. The end of Socialism is the abolition of all class, the people, with opportunity for every man to produce his own living, and at the same time become a scholar, a saint, and a gentleman."

The political and religious infidels will say, as another has well explained: "That Socialism might answer for a society of angels, but not for a society of human beings such as we are; that we must wait till we have a better brand of human beings before we can have Socialism. All of which is very much like saying that it is not safe to cure a man of his disease until he gets well; or like saying that we will not come in out of the rain until we first get dry."

Socialism would have national co-operation in place of private competition, or the strong against the weak in endless economic war; and the question today is not shall we have competition, but shall we have dangerous and destructive competition in the form of "trusts" in the hands of the selfish few, or one combination of all for the good of all? Each for all, and all for each." United we stand, divided we fall," will hold good on the economic or industrial field as elsewhere.

So, in conclusion, whatever we may think or feel to think concerning Socialism and its advocates their proposition is brief is:

1. Socialism starts with the brotherhood and unity of the human race as a fact. It comes not as a remedy for the evils of existing society, but as a programme of principles for a new society; or as the first proposition for social order that has ever been presented to the world.
2. Every human being to be well housed, clothed, fed and educated.
3. No child labor, except in the form of healthful, properly directed manual training.
4. The gradual elimination, and finally the abolition, of all useless and unproductive toil.
5. Everyone to receive the full value of his or her labor.
6. To change labor from a curse into a song, and the lot of labor from poverty and struggle to fullness and freedom and gladness of life.
7. As we now have Socialism or co-operation in our system of government, likewise they would have Socialism or co-operation in economic or industrial production and distribution.

They believe that a CHRISTIAN civilization has for its end, not the so-called

survival of the fittest, but the fitting of all to WORTHY SURVIVAL.

And if that be Anarchy, Socialism and all the rest, make the most of it!

As Ella Wheeler Wilcox says: "Who is a Socialist? It is a man who strives to form a plan to better earth's conditions. It is he who, having ears to hear and eyes to see, is neither deaf nor blind when night, roughsod, Treads down the privileges and right which God Means for all men, the privilege to toil, To breathe the pure air, to till the fertile soil—The right to live, to love, to work, to wed And earn for hungry mouths their need of bread."

The Socialist is he who claims no more Than his own share from generous nature's store. But that he asks, and asks, too, that no other Shall claim the share of any weaker brother. And brand him beggar in his own domain To gild a mad, inordinate lust for gain. The Socialist is one who holds the best Of all God's gifts is toll, the second, rest. He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor. And that no idler fatten on his neighbor. That all men be allowed their share of leisure. Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure. Who on the Christian Role shall dare insist— Behold in him the mode a Socialist. Rev James C. Hogan.

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HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave. Nic. SCHWINK, Secretary, 432 Eighth Street.

Mother Jones on Child Labor.

I have but little time to write, but I feel that every word spoken or written tends to enlighten the people to the horrors of the present system.

I have knowledge of labor conditions has been gained from interviewing the men and mill superintendents while taking tea at their homes, as many investigators do, but by actual contact with the slaves themselves, by working and living with them, sharing their burden of oppression and hearing from their own mouths their agonizing tales of torture.

One of the saddest cases in my experience was that of a little girl in one of the Southern mills. I met her in the early morning on her way to work. I asked her how old she was.

"Ten years old," she answered.

"And how much do you get for working?"

"Oh, I don't know how much I'll get this week, but I hope to get a dollar and a half. Mama is sick and I want to get her some medicine."

The training of the next day I saw the child carried from the mill with one hand on her forehead and the other on her back. The child was left alone to battle with the world. There was no recompense for industry or courage.

Children like these happen every day and never get into the papers.

In the mills the toll of the children is shown. Their masters' ears are deaf to pity. There is no one for the children to complain to. They rise in the dark, go to work in the dark, come to the levels called "home" in the dark, for five months of the year.

In the mills the children in the male sex room walk twenty miles a day and those in the spindle room from twelve to fifteen miles.

I remember a hand of little tots going out to the woods one Sunday to get some of the fresh air denied them during the week. In one home they left behind the child of four children, a little girl who lay sick upon a pallet of straw. Her mother pleaded with her to go also.

"Mamma, dear, do try and go, it will do you good."

"Oh, mamma, please let me stay here and rest so that I can go to the mill tomorrow," the girl pleaded.

On Tuesday her little form was stretched out in a board coffin, now again to go down the dirt road to the capitalist's hell.

As I looked at the calm sweet face with a smile of peace hovering about the lips, I seemed to hear her say, "Thank God the robbers cannot crucify me any more, but the altar of their greed for the yellow gold."

To my last hour on earth I shall see the innocent faces of the dead girl's companions as they stood outside of the door and talked in whispers of the dead.

Of them said at last:

"That old woman who makes the child go good to us, Mamma, was dead and she would surely come to the mill."

"You mean old Mother Jones, Alice?"

"Yes, I think she doesn't know how much the boss is to us. He pulled my hair yesterday because I spoke to Jenny."

They turned to me and asked if I had ever seen Mother Jones, the old woman that makes the bosses give more pay.

"If she was here," one said, "she would make them let us go home before dark. President Roosevelt's message to the Congress contains not a word in defense or appeal for these helpless little ones. That would interfere with the greed of the robbing owners of industry."

If there were a Socialist president, he would message to the lawmakers that he was an inflection to wipe out child labor.

Like Roosevelt never worked in one of the capitalist slave pens. She had a childhood, while thousands of proletarian children had to expend their precious energy to create profits for

the ballot, you are a party to the murder of your own children, so long as you vote blindly for the ticket of your masters. Wake up, boys of the mill and factory and workshop, and vote the Socialist ticket. Then I will live to see the workers' children in the schools and fields and playgrounds instead of being sacrificed to the god of Profit.

Nearing the Verge.

Germany has been slowly recovering from her speculative delirium of two years ago, and England is trying to recoup for the losses of the Boer war. America's dance is still on, but it is frightfully near the verge of the precipice. The great railroad magnate, Jim Hill, says we have reached the limit of good times, and stocks and bonds and all the glittering array of bait for the gudgeons are held up by main strength and awkwardness nowadays. The common people are with Morgan, however, in his heroic efforts to stem the tide, but it cannot longer be disguised that the era of speculation is over and pay day has arrived. Will we survive it, or is another panic due? It is the duty of everyone to keep the old ark moving, but it seems a tough job for our "Napoleons of Finance." They may soon meet their Waterloo. The warning has been sounded, and it is not from "calamity howlers," for it comes from railway magazines and the bankers and the financial journals.—Laramie Times.

Where the Killing is Done.

We shudder with horror when we read of "seventeen killed in the New York Central tunnel." The papers are filled with details and loud is the acclamation against the causes, real and alleged, which led to the disaster.

Horrible thing to have seventeen human beings thus slaughtered, but worse things have happened. Hear Alexander Nuber speak.

Who is Nuber? Only a foreigner—Austro-Hungarian consul in Pittsburgh.

Consul Nuber has discovered that 2000 lives a year are sacrificed to the demo industry in Pittsburgh alone. Nine-tenths of these are obscure foreigners whom few know and less care for. Blown up by boilers, cremated in molten metal, torn to shreds by dynamite, cut to pieces by engines these unknowns go to their graves. It's a long procession—a gruesome one, but—"They're only Hungarians!"—T. S. F. The Whim.

Continued from Page 4.

(Mont.), Goebel (N. J.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (Ohio), Total 10.

For Mally-Sweetland (Conn.), Beryn (Ill.) Mahoney (Ind.), Dobbs (Ky.), Carey (Mass.), Christenson (Neb.), Claflin (N. H.), Hillquit (N. Y.), Barnes (Pa.), Lovett (S. D.), Boomer (Wash.), Local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehr, Putnam and Roche, Total 16.

For O'Neal-Berger (Wis.), 1.

Mally declared elected.

Nominations for national headquarters. St. Louis nominated by Hoehn. Indianapolis by Dobbs. Des Moines by Work. Washington, D. C., by Carey. Omaha by Richardson. Chicago by Boomer. Berger withdrew his second of Chicago. Roll call resulted as follows:

For Omaha-Richardson (Cal.), Sweetland (Conn.), Healey (Fla.), Work (Ind.), Mills (Kan.), Dobbs (Ky.), Lockwood (Minn.), Turner (Mo.), Smith (Mont.), Christenson (Neb.), Claflin (N. H.), Goebel (N. J.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (Ohio), Lovett (S. D.) and Boomer (Wash.), Total 14.

For Indianapolis-Mahoney (Ind.), Dobbs (Ky.), Hillquit (N. Y.), Berger (Wis.), Local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehr, Putnam and Roche, Total 9.

For Chicago-Beryn (Ill.) 1.

For St. Louis-Turner (Mo.), Barnes (Pa.), Total 2.

For Washington, D. C.—Carey (Mass.) 1.

Omaha was thereupon declared selected by committee for submission to referendum. Indianapolis and Chicago were chosen on minority report to be

also submitted to referendum. Adjournment.

Fifth session Friday, 8 p. m. Mills offered resolution as follows: "That this committee does now remove the local quorum from official record. Resolution amended to conclude as follows: 'excepting G. A. Hoehn.' Amendment withdrawing.

Berger offered amendment to Mills' motion "that the quorum be now given a last year." Amendment defeated.

Agreement by Hillquit "that we now proceed to elect a quorum according to the report of the committee on organization." Boomer suggested that temporary quorum be elected. Hillquit accepted. Goebel objected. Berger offered substitute that we now proceed to elect a temporary quorum. Motion lost, 7 to 13. Hillquit's amendment lost.

Question on Mills' motion by roll call as follows: Yeas—Richardson (Cal.), Sweetland (Conn.), Healey (Fla.), Work (Ind.), Mills (Kan.), Dobbs (Ky.), Lockwood (Minn.), Turner (Mo.), Smith (Mont.), Christenson (Neb.), Claflin (N. H.), Goebel (N. J.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (O.), Lovett (S. D.), Boomer (Wash.), Total, 16.

Nays as follows—Beryn (Ill.), Mahoney (Ind.), Carey (Mass.), Hillquit (N. Y.), Barnes (Pa.), Berger (Wis.), Total, 6. The following comrades voted in the affirmative made explanatory statements in connection with their vote: Richardson (Cal.), Mills (Kan.), Smith (Mont.), Christenson (Neb.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (O.), Lovett (S. D.), Boomer (Wash.), Lockwood (Minn.), Beryn (Ill.), Mahoney (Ind.), Carey (Mass.), Hillquit (N. Y.), Barnes (Pa.), Berger (Wis.), Total, 16.

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flagrant violation of the rights of the person involved. Beryn (Ill.) voting in negative requested to be recorded as follows: "I am for the removal of the local quorum, but I am compelled to vote no on this proposition because it outrages decency and is unsocialistic."

Critchlow of Ohio requested that he be recorded as follows: "I came here with instructions to vote for removal of the quorum. I have no power to allow them to nullify their vote and states. I have been enabled to take my stand on this matter previous to this, but in a spirit of justice I refrained. However, since the quorum have broken faith with us in forcing their vote and voice in every session, and more voice than anyone else, I feel that there is no other way to settle this than to immediately remove the quorum without any further ceremony. I vote yes!"

Berger (Wis.) requested to be recorded as follows: "I vote no, although I came to fight them for their taking over during the last year. Yet I always fight above board and not with daggers and I do not want to outrage the good name of the Socialist party and of the organization in Wisconsin by lending aid to such outrageous proceeding as is going on here today. I know that the grand solid organization of Wisconsin will stand with me on this point."

Barnes (Pa.), Mahoney (Ind.), Hillquit (N. Y.) and Carey (Mass.) expressed similar views.

Next paragraph of report of committee on organization read as follows: "Not more than one member of the local quorum shall be a member of the same local and not more than two members residents of the same state." Carried. The committee then adjourned.

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Cleanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

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NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Father McGrady speaks in Southern Indiana in March.

Comrade Thurston Brown is closing his tour in Ohio.

There is an Italian branch of the party in Cleveland.

Chicago Socialists held a stag banquet last week with 100 present.

Chilton, Wis., took in sixteen new members at its last meeting.

Twenty-seven new local branches have been organized in Massachusetts in the past four months.

Hard work is being done for the fair in New York in the interests of a daily newspaper fund.

The Cleveland Citizen is 13 years old. We extend congratulations to Comrade Hayes, its able editor.

All over the country the Socialists are holding coal meetings. They are waking people up in fine fashion.

The official vote for Socialism in Michigan is reported to be 4271, which is a gain of over 100 per cent. In Alabama the official count is 2312.

Comrade Hagerty held a record-breaking meeting last week at Butte, Montana. The Labor World gives him great praise.

The persistence with which some of our Socialist exchanges mispell Father Hagerty's name suggests the idea that new proofreaders are in order.

The Vanguard of Green Bay, Wis., publishes a regular department devoted to Wisconsin Socialism from the pen of the state organizer, Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord.

State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin reports that all branches in the state are showing an increasing membership for this quarter. The branch at Plymouth has moved into new and better quarters.

Comrade Parkman B. Flanders has been installed as mayor of Haverhill, Mass. His campaign in getting his rights legally was George Fred Williams. The new mayor appointed Comrade Albert L. Gilman as his clerk, in obedience to a choice made by the Haverhill city Socialist body.

A vigorous campaign of education and organization is being waged in nearly every state East and West having a Socialist organization. How long will the Socialists of Colorado submit to a policy of inaction and obstruction? The Socialism will have the same effect in the Socialist as in the Socialist Labor party.

Comrade Maynard, in Colorado Chronicle.

State Organizer Gaylord of Wisconsin has broken down under the strain and has been forced to rest for a few weeks, going South for that purpose. The difference between a human dynamo and one made of metal is that the human one will at times break down. He and Comrade Maynard will take in the local campaigns that will take place at several points in the state.

Socialists were out in force at the coal meeting in Milwaukee Saturday night, gotten up by the Federated Trades' Council. Petitioners demanding of the Legislature that it pass the provision in the new city charter granting cities the right to establish municipal coal and wood yards and other utilities, were given out in large numbers and will be circulated in the factories, stores and other neighborhoods. Starting speeches were made by Comrade Seymour Steadman of Chicago, Comrade Thompson of Denver and Howard Tuttle of Milwaukee. Business Agent Weber of the council gave a report on the visible coal supply in the city. Sunday afternoon Comrade A. M. Simons of Chicago made an interesting address to the south side Socialists at the public meeting at National hall. He had a crowd of hearers and sharp attention. Comrades Gaylord and Thompson also had a few words to say.

T. Wisconsin State Work—A Big Event in Sheboygan.

At Darlington we organized a club with a good membership, composed of strong, able men. Rev. E. Bennett, pastor of the Congregational Church at this place, has been preaching Socialism in his pulpit and about a year ago took a large class through Vail's "Principles

of Scientific Socialism." As a result we will have a splendid movement in that part of the state.

At Racine the comrades put their hands in their pockets and hired the large Opera House for the lecture. We had a good meeting and received thirteen applications for membership, thus increasing their club list. The local members, who are just now locked out, attended in a body.

The all-important event in the last week's work was the series of meetings at Sheboygan. Leaving Racine at midnight Saturday we took the early morning train for Sheboygan. The meetings were all remarkable and successful. In all there were sixty-two new members, twenty subscriptions taken to the Social Democratic Herald and a new local branch organized at Sheboygan Falls that will start with over twenty-five members. The ushers for the meetings were young ladies in uniform who made a very pretty appearance and did splendid service. A reception was given to Mrs. Thompson and myself on Thursday afternoon by the Women's Socialist Club, which was an unusually delightful affair. Two different debating teams from the high school came to the hotel to interview me on Socialism besides a professor, a Sunday school superintendent and a minister. The comrades were everywhere alert and active and the meetings believe made a deep and lasting impression. A full report in both German and English may be found in the last week's Sheboygan Volksblatt, whose editor left no stone unturned to make the meetings successful.

Carl D. Thompson.

Wisconsin State Executive Board.

The State Executive Board met February 1, with all resident members present except H. C. Berger and J. H. Hanger. The following bills were introduced:

Printing bills for Thompson's meetings \$13.00

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.....JEWELER.....
Corner Third & State St.

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LUNCH ROOM

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.

J. E. CAMPBELL,
420 EAST WATER ST. Manager.

Continued on Page 2.

OMAHA THE PLACE—WILLIAM MAILLY THE NEW NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Annual Meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1903.—First Session.—Thursday.

The second annual meeting of the national committee was called to order at 10 a. m. Richardson of California elected temporary chairman. A committee on credentials was elected, consisting of Goebel (New Jersey), Berger (Wisconsin) and Work (Iowa). Committee on rules and order of business: Hillquit (New York), Turner (Missouri) and Carey (Massachusetts).

Committee then adjourned temporarily. Committee reconvened at 11 a. m. Report of committee showed the following delegates as having credentials: William Mahoney, Indiana; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. F. Claffin, New Hampshire; W. H. Healey, Florida; S. Lovett, South Dakota; N. A. Richardson, California; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; W. G. Critchlow, Ohio; George E. Berger, Washington; George H. Turner, Missouri; John M. Work, Iowa; George A. Sweetland, Connecticut; Victor L. Berber, Wisconsin; and C. Christensen, Nebraska. The following delegates were reported without credentials: Walter Thomas, Kansas; J. J. Mahlo, Pennsylvania; Morris Hillquit, New York; James F. Carey, Massachusetts; R. C. Massey, North Dakota; G. H. Lockwood, Minnesota, proxy for C. T. Talbot. Moved that report of credentials committee be received and all comrades named including those with or without credentials be seated with voice and vote. Carried. The committee on rules and order of business also reported an order of business.

Motion by Work (Iowa) that local quorum be removed. Ruled out of order. The committee adjourned to 2 p. m.

SECOND SESSION.

The committee reconvened at 2 p. m. Resolution offered by Comrade Turner that the resignations of the local quorum be now requested and resignation of the national secretary be also requested to go into effect after auditing committee reports. Moved to refer to committee on organization when elected. Carried.

The following committees were elected: Organization—Goebel (N. J.); Carey (Mass.); Mills (Kan.); Critchlow (Ohio); Work (Iowa). Resolutions—Berger, Hillquit, Mahoney, Richardson and Barnes. Finance—Healey, Turner, Sweetland, Massey and Claffin. Propaganda—Lockwood, Boomer, Lovett, Berlyn and Christiansen. Election of additional comrades deferred. Secretary read the following:

1. A resolution by local organization of St. Louis, Mo., on Union Labor parties. Referred to committee on resolutions.

2. A resolution by St. Louis, containing charges against and demanding resignation of S. Koeche, E. Val, Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn, members of local quorum, and Leon Greenbaum, national secretary. Referred to committee on organization.

3. A resolution by First ward club in

dorsed by city central committee of St. Louis, referring to the organization of a labor press association. Referred to committee on propaganda. Hillquit and Goebel requested that their protests be recorded against any action on resolutions of St. Louis local organization.

Motion made that national secretary read his annual report. Carried. The national secretary thereupon read said report. Motion that same be received carried.

After specifying the various matters engaging the attention and office of the national officer during the year and the attendant difficulties the report says:

"When I inform your committee that in every month following the January meeting from ten to sixteen state committees have been formed, as can be shown by official records, some of which are ordinarily the heaviest duty paying states, while in addition it must be borne in mind that states besides those above mentioned were deducting the cost of the January meeting (which amounted to more than any one month's receipts during said period), you can form some idea of the difficulties and expenses, which reached an acute stage during July and August. While the national organization was straining every effort to meet the needs of the situation, the following thousands of comrades to the strikers' relief to the name of Socialism and the wage working class, a number of national comrades approved of the necessary action of the national committee in diverting funds for state purposes. Incontrovertible evidence will be placed before your committee, showing that during the above named period the national dues were diverted by the Illinois State Committee and \$200,000 was diverted by the New York State Committee, neither of said sums having been paid up to the time this report is made. The report then launches into a 'justification' for the matters presented in the semi-annual report. We live here a few paragraphs (the report is tediously long) and cannot be found on them in the editorial columns:

"2. Wisconsin has a provision in its State Constitution providing for quarterly payments to the state of the national dues with Article 4, Sections 1 and 6 of the National Constitution.

"3. New York, Illinois and Wisconsin have withheld from publication in their official reports the part of the National Secretary's Reports, showing that said states are in arrears. Thus under the operation of state autonomy, a state committee can on the one hand withhold the national dues from communication knowledge of its arrears to its locals, while on the other hand, suppressing said knowledge in its official reports.

"4. Wisconsin refuses a list of its locals to the national organization. When the National Committee organized strike relief, fifty thousand dollars were sent to the Wisconsin State Committee for distribution among its locals. Said subscription blanks were never returned to the National Secretary. The Wisconsin State Committee will not permit the national committee to have access to the subscription blanks, etc. These circumstances are unforgotten here to so that your committee may better understand the local and national conditions. A semi-annual report suggested to the consideration of the comrades such constitutional steps as may be necessary for holding a national convention for the purpose of settling the literal construction of article 4, section 4 of the National Constitution, com-

mittee on organization when elected. Carried.

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3. A resolution by First ward club in

omic Union and Times of Buffalo, and was on that day doing so. We have secured a copy of the paper and will pay our respects to the editor next week.

Gentlemen: The first number of your paper has been received, and I am very much pleased with it, excepting the type you are using in printing it is too small for my eyes. I have asked my eyes with too much reading of newspapers with small print. I see in your paper that you want to enlarge your circulation. But I think you give us reading enough for the time being, and for my part I would rather have the paper printed with larger type and pay extra for that. But I don't expect this could be done to please one old man.

Whitewater, O. A. Larson.

We don't know about that! See what we say on the first page.

Dear Herald: Our meeting at the Racine Opera House was a success and those who were there would have stayed all night if Comrade Thompson would have kept at it so long. We had a nice trick played on us by the Cradwell Thelsson Drug Company, who sell the seats for the opera house. I faced the seat chart on the counter as is usual, but when one of our comrades went to pick out his reserved seats the clerk told him "That thing is called off!" Our comrades knew better, and after a while the chart was found in a back room with not one seat taken. How many stayed away on this account we do not know. Yet that drug store may be glad to get the patronage of Socialists some day! We organized a new branch yesterday and it is made up of the right stuff.

J. W. Born.

Racine, January 26.

Will the Ft. Logan, Montana, comrade who sent in subscriptions last week kindly supply us with name and address, otherwise he will be wondering why his paper does not come.

monly known as "state autonomy," the above mentioned state committees acted strictly within their rights. The reference in the semi-annual report to the weakness of state committees, under the present form of organization, was made with a knowledge of facts already presented in the report to which it may be heretofore stated that the U. S. Convention, the party membership has declined in the states of Wisconsin, New York, Kentucky and Texas. At the U. S. Convention, Wisconsin had signed credentials for 531 members; its membership has declined to 1,100. Kentucky has declined from 119 to 86; Texas from 177 to 83. In the past twelve months, disintegration in both locals and membership has occurred in Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah and Washington.

The report goes on at great length into the party's trade union policy, the California controversy, the A. L. U. matter and the outbursts strike, showing its efforts to discontinue the Western movement and complacency of the Pennsylvania comrades for soliciting strike funds independently of national headquarters.

The following recapitulation is taken from the financial report, which we have no space for this week:

Cooperation of Assets and Liabilities on Aug. 1, 1901, with January 1, 1902.

Aug. 1, 1901, gross \$1,976.80

Aug. 1, 1901, gross assets \$27.65

Aug. 1, 1901, net liabilities \$1,949.15

Jan. 1, 1902, gross liabilities \$1,933.62

Jan. 1, 1902, gross assets \$1,907.48

Jan. 1, 1902, net liabilities \$28.14

Reduction in net liabilities from Aug. 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902, \$800.61

Temporary adjournment.

THIRD SESSION, FRIDAY.

Called to order at 9:30 a. m. Carey in the chair. Charles Dobbs (Ky.) and Clarence Smith (Mont.) seated. Nominations for national secretary made as follows: Mahoney (Ind.) nominated by Dobbs (Ky.); Critchlow (O.) nominated by Mahoney; declined; William Mailly (Mass.) nominated by Boehn (local quorum), seconded by Braadt, Carey and Hillquit; Work (I.), nominated by Berger (Wis.); O'Neal (Ind.) nominated by Berlyn (Ill.).

Temporary adjournment.

FOURTH SESSION, FRIDAY.

Meeting reconvened at 2 p. m. Carey in chair. Dobbs seconded nomination of Mailly. Mahoney seconded nomination of Mailly. Work declined in favor of Critchlow. First written ballot resulted as follows: Mailly 10, Critchlow 9, O'Neal 3, Work 2. Second informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Mailly 14, Critchlow 9, O'Neal 3, Work 1. Vote was then taken by roll call of states as follows:

For Critchlow—Richardson (Cal.), Henley (Flt. Work (Ind.), Mills (Kan.), Lockwood (Minn.), Turner (Mo.), Smith

Continued on Page 3.

Editor Herald: Kindly let me know the correct address of Mr. Isidor Ladoff. I lately arrived here from Russia and have letters to transmit to him. I have, however, lost his address. I am told here that Mr. Ladoff has connections with your paper.

Miss P. Margolies.

Comrade Ladoff's address is: 883 Stanley street, Schenectady, N. Y.

The banner was carried off last week, from the business end, by Comrade Jacob Camblor of Milwaukee, who planned in thirty-eight subscribers at one plump! And the week before he landed twenty!

Just as we go to press Comrade Camblor sends in 27 more subscribers! In the same mail Comrade Dnoham of Wyocena, Wis., sends in 15 Herald-Wisconsin subs.

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